BOMBAY GAZETTE

VOLUME XXV.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1814. [NUMBER 1269.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby Proclaim and give Notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery will be holden before SIR ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, KNIGHT, Recorder and his Associates, Judges of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in Bombay, on Wednesday the Twelfth day of October next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Places & Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, and oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the natives Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, done, perpetrated, or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, & in any way concerned therein to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

—Dated this 28th day of September, 1814.

GEO. WM. MIGNAN,
SHERIFF.

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to an order of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, in its equitable jurisdiction, bearing date the 8th day of August instant, in a cause wherein THOMAS PARR, and others, by their GUARDIAN BENJAMIN NEWSOME, Esquire, are Complainants, and THOMAS CHASE and others are Defendants, the CREDITORS (if any) of THOMAS PARR formerly a Lieutenant Colonel in the service of the Honourable Company, on their establishment of *Fort Saint George* deceased, are on or before the 25th day of October now next ensuing, to come in and prove their debts before RICHARD JEBB Esq. the Master in Equity of the said Court, at his Chambers in *Fort Saint George*, or in default thereof, they will be excluded the benefit of the said order.

Fort Saint George,
August 24th 1814.

Advertisement.

The Administrator to the Estate of the late J. HALL, Tailor, being about to proceed to Europe, earnestly requests that all those who are still indebted to that Concern, will have the goodness to make early Remittances to him of the Sums due by them.

Applications for payment having been repeatedly made by Letters to all those on whom the above Estate has Claims, it is hereby notified that the Bills of the parties who do not make Payment prior to the departure of the Administrator, will be put into the hands of an Attorney at Law with instructions to pursue the requisite legal measures in recovering the amount of them—a proceeding which will become indespensably necessary, it being now nearly five years since the demise of J. HALL. It is further requested that Letters to the Administrator be directed to the care of Mr. CAMERON, at the Bombay Tavern.

J. B. WALL
Administrator to the Estate of the late J. HALL.

Bombay, September 28th 1814.

MESSRS. SHOTTON, CALDER & Co. *beg leave to intimate to their Friends and the Public, that the Interest of* MR. JAMES CALDER, *in their Establishment, ceased on the First Instant, and that the Business will henceforward be conducted under the Firm of* SHOTTON, MALCOLM & Co.

Bombay, 28th September 1814.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Tavern Warehouse,
ON VERY
REASONABLE TERMS
AND
LATELY IMPORTED,

Coniac Brandy.
Jamaica Rum.
Batavia Arrack.
Bengal Rum.

And a quantity of Salt Beef and Pork, put up in small Kegs for the conveniency of travelling—Likewise Wines of all kinds, sold wholesale & retail.

Bombay, 28th September, 1814.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Monday the 3d day of October next at noon, will be put up to public Sale on the Premises and disposed of to the highest bidder, a valuable Piece of Ground situated within the Fort in GOLLA WADA Street, between the Houses of *Parsee* SORABJEE PARUCK and that of the late DIAL AVICHUL and measuring 51 feet in length by 19 in breadth, the property of DYARAM COOBER; further particulars may be had at MR. HUNGERFORD'S Office.

Bombay, 28th September, 1814.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Saturday the 1st October next,
AT THE
COTTON SCREW GODOWN
Belonging to
Hormasjee Bomanjee,

A QUANTITY of Port Wine, Claret & Hock in Chests and half Chests; the sale to commence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Bombay, 28th September 1814.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Ship Cornwallis, Captain ROBERT GRAHAM, will be ready to sail for Bengal, between the 15th and 20th of October next ensuing, and will receive on board any Goods, Treasure, Horses &c. on freight; for particulars enquire of HORMASJEE BOMANJEE.

Bombay, 28th, September 1814.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, September 28, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right H'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE 20TH SEPT. 1814.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant R. M. Grindley to officiate as Sub Assistant Commissary General, during the absence of Captain Wilson, in the room of Lieutenant Mc-Vicar Grant deceased, from the 9th ultimo.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council
J. FARISH, Sc. to Gov.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY,

ARRIVED.—Sept. 21st, Ship Lord Minto, Captain A. Turner, from Bengal.

22d. Ditto. H. C's Timber Ship Ernaud, Lieut. H. Hardy, from Bengal.

23d. Ditto. Brig Hope, Captain John Paterson, from Bengal.

Ditto. Ship Sultana, Captain John Kemp, from the West Coast of Sumatra.

SAILED.—24th, Ship Cumbrian, Captain E. Cooper, to England.

The Gazette.

BOMBAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1814.

WE have the satisfaction to announce the safe arrival at Madras, of the H. C. Ship, *Prince Regent*, having on board the Right Honourable Hugh Elliot, who, shortly after landing, took charge of the Government at that Presidency.

By accounts also from thence it appears that the *Elke* Sloop of War, had, at length, arrived at Trincomalie, and a report is, again, current of the capture of the American Frigate Essex. We are, however, by no means satisfied of its correctness.

The information contained in the Madras Courier of the 13th inst. relative to the sentence said to have been passed on Admiral Stirling, may no doubt be true, but how the decision of the Court could transpire before the Bengal left Portsmouth we are at a loss to know.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

The natural curiosities of this part of the world have been so little investigated that it may appear pardonable in my humble Pen, to bring to public Notice, through your Paper, any circumstance, however trivial, in this way—But the present, Sir, is one of great importance; it is a singular fact that this country, infested first by Myriads of Locusts, then ruined and half depopulated from famine and sickness, is now, under a favorable beginning of an abundant harvest, overrun by Rats that will eat and destroy as much cultivation as would conduce to the feeding of the present population of this Peninsula. It would be a charitable work to point out any means by which these rats could be immediately exterminated, for they multiply so fast (being excessively prolific) that the produce of the land must speedily be consumed by them.

I ought to say little about their rapid increase for fear of trespassing on delicacy, but, Mr. Editor, though your own imagination, and that of the learned, may supply a good deal on this subject, yet I cannot help drawing your attention to the very destructive consequences of *rapid increase* if estimated and appreciated by the ratio of the great Malthus—Heavens Sir, His Highness the Guicowar would in the course of a year (if the System of Malthus be correct) have all his katty Chiefs, and the inhabitants of their principalities exterminated, and a race of Rats for his subjects—It would then be dire times for Soldiers; for my fears have led me to consider the consequences to them in particular. May I request your indulgence for my selfishness in making my ideas known.

One of the very first measures resulting from a population of rats instead of men, would be a diminution of the army, for it would be utterly impossible, even were it not dishonorable, to employ those weapons of war which have been ennobled by the blood of mankind, in the destruction of Rats. No, Sir, the army would be disbanded, and our honorable occupation of slaying enemies to the state, conferred on Grimalkins—Cats Sir, would be the order of the day, and the columns of your paper (now that there is peace in Europe) would be filled with the cunning acheivements of Marshal Scratch, and the sly assaults of Generals Spring, Purr, and Sputter. Prowling in caverns and hollow ways, they might (acting as light infantry) murder many Rats; but it seems to me a question worthy of discussion (and I refer it to our Bombay Literary Society) whether an army of Rats, headed by skilful leaders, might not face the cats, and beat them—the plains of Kattywar and its hills are excellently adapted for the display of generalship. In the mean time permit me to recommend that an immediate supply of cats from Bombay be sent into this country, for the purpose of gaining local information, and qualifying themselves for the conduct of eventual operations against their numerous foes. Bombay cats, Sir, are already famed for being capital mousers, and every hope ought to be placed in their uncommon dexterity and address.

Yours truly
CAPTAIN RAMROD.

Camp Kattywar
3d September 1814.

CALCUTTA

MIRROR,—AUGUST 31, 1814.

The fleet of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General had advanced to within 24 miles of Benares on the evening of the 23d, and would no doubt reach that place on the 25th, should the wind continue fair.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent at Dinapoor.

"On the 15th the Earl of Moira, Countess of Loudoun, their family and suite, making with the gentlemen and ladies of the station and neighbourhood in all near a hundred persons, partook of an elegant breakfast given by General Marley at Diggah farm. The arrival of the noble family from Bankissur, a distance of about eight miles, was announced by a salute of 19 guns, shortly after gunfire. The table was laid out with great taste, and covered with a profusion of all the delicacies and luxuries of the season, The finest cream and cream butter were served in abundance, and rolls, muffins, crumpets, white and brown bread, were presented hot from the farm ovens. The fruits were excellent and in great variety. The tables and every part of the house were decked with maunds of flowers of the richest tints, and most delightful fragrance.

"His Lordship and the Countess appeared much gratified by the tout ensemble, and previous to their departure were pleased to say, that they had no idea that any farm in India could afford produce so truly English in style and appearance."

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1814.	SELL.
8 4	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation, *(dito.)*	8 12
BUY.	FRIDAY, SEPT. 2, 1814.	SELL.
8 8	New Six per Cent. Loan *(dito.)*	9 2

MADRAS.

MADRAS GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.
SEPTEMBER. 15, 1814.

This morning arrived the Honorable Company's Ship SURREY, Captain Beadle, from Portsmouth 10th May.

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Groeme, Mrs. Jobson, Miss Jobson,—Captain Jobson, Captain Napier, Mr. John Dalgas, Assistant Surgeon,—Messrs. John Howeson, West, and W. G. White, Cadets,—Johanna Rodrigues, Mrs. Groeme's Servant.

FOR BENGAL.—Mrs. Sherwood, Mrs. Jane Littlejohn, Miss Littlejohn, Miss Eliza Littlejohn, Miss Jemina Littlejohn, Miss Margaret Anderson, Miss Jane Carpenter, Miss Fanny Armstrong, Miss Harriet Armstrong, Miss Elenora Erskine, Miss Isabella Byers—Major G. Mason, Bengal Artilley, Captain John Orrok, and Captain A. F. Stewart, 17th Reg. N. I.—Mr. David C. Smith, Writer, Messrs. G. W. T. Grant, and Giles Emby, Cadets Artillery, Mr. Henry Paul, do. Infantry, Mrs. Bradford and her Children.

THE COURIER,—SEPTEMBER 13, 1814.

An Express has been just received from Trincomalie, announcing the arrival of H. M. Sloop of War Elke, at that Port, from Portsmouth, the 1st of May. The Elke brings an account of the capture of the American Frigate Essex, off the Cape, by H. M. Ship Phœbe, of 36 Guns. She learnt this pleasing intelligence at Rio de Janeiro; it does not appear that she touched at the Cape. We have not yet heard any further particulars, but sincerely hope this information may prove correct. The Elke sailed from Trincomalee, on the day after her arrival, for Bengal, having dispatches on board for the Supreme Government.

The Court Martial which was sitting on Vice Admiral Stirling at Portsmouth, on board the Gladiator, Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, President, closed its proceedings on the 9th of May, the day before the fleet sailed. The sentence of the Court was, that Admiral Stirling should remain on half pay in his present rank for life, and never be included in any future promotion of Flag Officers. The charge preferred, was for having received money, as a reward for the services of the Sappho in the West Indies, which was in part proved.

A Mail from St. Sebaſtian arrived this morning. It brings the following account of the enthuſiaſm with which King FERDINAND has been received upon his return to Spain :—

" MADRID, APRIL 8.

" On the 5th General PALAFOX left Saragoſſa at the head of a deputation to receive his Majeſty, who was to arrive on the 6th. Sixty Arragoneſe ladies, dreſſed in white and crowned with laurels, were to go to meet his Majeſty, and draw his coach to the entrance of the city, Great preparations were making for Saturday and Eaſter Sunday, his Majeſty being to depart on Monday, in company with the Infant Don CARLOS for Valencia ; the Infant Don ANTONIO is going directly from Catalonia to Valencia.

An express has juſt brought the news of the entrance of his MAJESTY into Saragoſſa.

" The transport of the inhabitants and the effuſions of love and gratitude coming from his MAJESTY are not to be deſcribed.

" APRIL 10

" We are very eager for news from the Lord, expecting to hear of a new defeat of SOULT.

" DON ANTONIO entered Valencia in the coach of the Preſident of the Regency. His MAJESTY would not permit the Arragoneſe Ladies to draw his coach.

" The King is to enter Valencia on the 11th.

" APRIL 12.

" There are no words in our langnage to deſcribe the transports of the people of Saragoſſa at the ſight of their beloved FERDINAND, who, on his ſide, could not refrain from ſheduing tears of joy.

" APRIL 13,

" The KING left Saragoſſa on the 11th.

By letters from Liverpool yeſterday, we are informed that the recommendation of Mr. MADISON, which was given in the form of a Special Meſſage to Congreſs, at the beginning of the Seſſion, and which has ſo long been diſregarded, was ultimately ſubmitted to the diſcuſſion of the American Legiſlature. Its object was to promote a law under which the importation of woollen and cotton manufactures ſhould be totally prohibited, not only from Great Britain, but from every country of Europe. An Act to this effect received the ſanction of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives prior to the departure of a Gentlemen, who left New Bedford on the 9th March.

BIOGRAPHY.—TALLEYRAND.

There is perhaps no ſubject in Europe, or in the world, who poſſeſſes more numerous titles or decorations, than CHARLES MAURICE TALLEYRAND DE PERIGORD, formerly Biſhop of Autun, now Prince of Benevento, and lately Senior Member of the Proviſional Government of France; an office however which he has laid down whilſt this memoir was writing.

Under the Napoleone regime he was a Grand Dignitary of the Empire, Vice Grand Elector, Preſident of the Electoral College of the Department of Dyle ; a Member of the Senate *ex officio* and Member of the National Inſtitute; to which if we add that he was alſo Grand Croſs of the Legion of honour, and bears the inſignia of the various orders of the Crown in Saxony, Grand Croſs of the order of Fidelity of Baden, Grand Croſs of St. Joſeph of Wurtsburg, Grand Croſs of the order of St. Leopold of Auſtria, of the Black Eagle of Pruſſia, of St. Andrew, in Ruſſia, and alſo of the Sun in Perſia, it will be admitted that our introductory remark is correct.

It is ſaid that the family, of which he is a younger branch, (one of the elder being actually Archbiſhop of Rheims, and the confidential friend of Louis the 18th) is one of the moſt ancient in France, being deſcended from the old Sovereigns of Perigord, and related by marriage even to the Houſe of Bourbon.

In his youth the army and the church were the only roads to fortune for the younger branches of nobleſſe ; but his perſon rendering him totally unfit for the former profeſſion, the latter was choſen by his father, and ſo great was the family intereſt, that at the early age of twenty he was in poſſeſſion of ſeveral rich abbies, and at thirty was elevated to the lawn ſleeves, as Biſhop of Autun ; an elevation however to which it is ſaid that Louis very unwillingly gave his conſent.

When the revolution broke out, or rather when the firſt ſteps towards reform were undertaken, Talleyrand and the well known dramatic Beaumarchais were in diſgrace at court ; however the clergy choſe him as a deputy to the States General of France. Notwithſtanding this, it is ſaid, that he had ſuch a pique againſt the clergy as to be influenced by it in his motions in 1809 before the Conſtitutional Aſſembly, for the confiſcation of all church property.

This meaſure gained him great popularity at Paris, though it was productive of deep diſtreſs in the departments, and in the May of the following year he was choſen one of the Members of that Diplomatic Committee, which under the influence of Mirabeau, preſented the famous decree, " that France renounced for ever all conqueſts," a decree chearfully ſanctioned by the ill-fated Louis who alſo joined willingly in that ſuperb National Confederation which took place in the Champ de Mars on the 14th of July, 1799. On this occaſion, Talleyrand made his appearance in the proceſſion at the head of two hundred prieſts, all in coſtume of white linen, decorated with the tri-coloured ribbon, for the purpoſe of conſecrating the ſtandards and colours of the departments, under the appellation of the Sacred Banners of Liberty. At the very opening of the ceremony a circumſtance took place which ſome conſidered as ominous, for juſt as maſs was commencing a moſt violent ſtorm of wind and rain came on which however did not prevent the National Biſhop from finiſhing his conſecration.

At this period the Clergy of France endeavoured to render themſelves independent of the Pope, denying him the power of conſecrating the Biſhops, and claiming it for their metropolitans, on which occaſion it is believed that nothing but Talleyrand's firmneſs (ſome ſay intrigues) could have carried the meaſure through the oppoſition which it met with.

If he was diſpoſed to give independence to the Clergy, he is alſo accuſed of being the author of that impolitic decree which produced the diſtinctions of Conſtitutional and Nonjuring Clergy throughout France—a decree which produced much evil, but which we hope he will now have the good ſenſe to remedy, if he be permitted to retain the power to do ſo.

In 1791, without advocating the principles which he ſupported, we muſt allow that he diſplayed great abilities in his reports on the ſubject of Public Inſtruction, which were printed by order of the aſſembly ; perhaps however, theſe were too fanciful, but they certainly had not a fair trial, owing to the unhappy events which took place ſo ſoon afterwards and in the ſame year he was particularly noticed in a famous monitory from the Papal Conclave, in which he was ſtyled an impious wretch for the impoſition of ſacrilegious hands upon the new Conſtitutional Biſhop of Verſailles, he in fact being the only Biſhop that conſented to perform that ceremony.

According to a very ill judged decree of the National Aſſembly, no man could occupy any public employment for ſome years who had been a member of the firſt Aſſembly. We need not detail the fatal conſequences of this decree, which thus brought men into power who otherwiſe would not have poſſeſſed it, but who were the fatal inſtruments of all the bloody ſcenes of the Revolution, aided by a few of the others ; it is ſufficient to ſay that it prevented Talleyrand from occupying any public ſituation, though by means of a ſubterfuge he actually came Ambaſſador to England, whilſt Chauvelin nominally held that office. In that ſituation he is accuſed of having been extremely hoſtile to Britiſh liberty, a feeling which we truſt has no longer a place in his breaſt ; but it would be endleſs to notice all the charges againſt him at that time, even from the French patriots themſelves, who aſſerted that all his patriotiſm ſprung from his inability to pay his debts!

Without examining into his motives, it is ſufficient to ſay that Robeſpierre procured an act of outlawry againſt him whilſt he was reſident in England ; and as our Government did not chuſe to permit him to ſtop longer here, he found it neceſſary in 1793 to proceed to America. He did not, however, leave England at the ſame time with Chauvelin, having produced ſome documents that actually proved him to be an agent of the King himſelf by ſpecial appointment. It was in conſequence of his letters to Louis, which were intercepted, that the outlawry was pronounced againſt him ; but in 1795 this decree was reverſed, ſoon after which he returned to Europe, arriving at Hamburgh in 1796, where he ſtopped for ſome time before he ventured to Paris, on his return to which capital it is ſaid that he was very much courted, and that Madame de Staël, in particular, introduced him every where ; for having been a great traveller during his temporary baniſhment, and being the only man of note who of late years had returned to that capital of curioſity, his converſation was very much admired, and his opinions on foreign affairs were conſidered as oracles.

He was, ſoon after this, choſen a member of the National Inſtitute, and appointed one of their ſecretaries, in which ſituation he mixed politics which ſcience, having read a memoir at one of their ſittings in 1796, in which he attempted to ſhew the neceſſity of a new Commercial Treaty with America, his arguments being ſtated to be the reſult of his perſonal obſervations in that country.

When in June 1797 he was appointed, on the reſignation of La Croix, to be Secretary for Foreign Affairs, it is ſaid that this took place through his intereſt with Barras and Reveillere, but that Rewbell, the other Director, was very averſe to it. On this occaſion the Paris newſpapers, which never neglected the opportunity of raiſing a laugh even in the moſt horrible times, gave a detail of a curious ſcene ſoon after his appointment in which " the Biſhop of Autun with his blue national uniform & ſabre, preſented to his maſters, one morning, the Envoy of the Pope, and the Ambaſſador of the Grand Signor."

Of his diplomatic and political exertions at this period, we may obſerve that it is generally believed that Talleyrand was the perſon who, in order to allay the jealouſy of the Directory, and alſo to gratify the ambition of Napoleon, perhaps alſo to give it wholeſome employment, firſt brought forward in the autumn of 1797 the plan for the invaſion of Egypt, whilſt the emiſſaries whom he had diſpatched to Malta prepared the way for the very eaſy conqueſt of that iſland by Buonaparté. The deſtruction of the French fleet at Aboukir, in 1798, produced great clamour againſt Talleyrand, who then became very unpopular with the Jacobin faction, a party who were ſo powerful, and ſo diſpleaſed with his conduct at the treaty, or congreſs of Raſtadt, that he was forced to reſign, nominally at leaſt, for it is confidently aſſerted that his influence with the Directory was ſtill ſo great as to enable him to appoint Rheinhard for his ſucceſſor, who ostenſibly performed that duty whilſt Talleyrand exercised all the power of the office.

Of the Conſular Revolution which ſoon after took place, he and Sieyes are ſaid to have been the principal projectors ; and he was afterwards particularly uſeful to Napoleon in the tranquillizing of La Vendee, in which ſervice, however, he is accuſed of having uſed ſuch means as were neither reputable to him as a man or a Miniſter.

From that period he was conſtantly employed in the various diplomatic arrangements at Luneville and Ratiſbon, and alſo at *Amiens* ; nay, we all may remember his famous negociations with America, in which X. Y. and Z. made ſuch a *capital* figure!

Notwithſtanding all this, he was generally ſuppoſed to have been partial to the recal of the Bourbons, before Napoleon aſſumed the purple. Indeed it has been aſſerted that the Emperor not only deceived Great Britain and other powers, but alſo Talleyrand himſelf, into a belief, that the reſtoration of that family was actually his own intention, until the Imperial Coronation proved what the Uſurper's intentions were.

Talleyrand was now elevated to the higheſt dignities which *Napoleon* could confer upon him; and it is ſaid that he even propoſed to make him a Cardinal in humble imitation of thoſe of the *Louiſes*, whoſe Miniſters, Richlieu, Mazarin, and Fleury, had all held that rank. The Ex-Biſhop was, however, unwilling to return into the boſom of the Church, wiſhing rather to repoſe on that of Madame Le Grand ; and as he intended to give a more ſolemn compact to his union with that Lady, than had hitherto exiſted between them, we are informed that he obſerved to Napoleon, that theſe Cardinals were all Prime Miniſters, but that the Great Henry had no Cardinal for a Miniſter, only a *friend* in his Miniſter Sully, a compliment which immediately procured for him the Imperial permiſſion to make Madame Le Grand, what people in England may call, " an honeſt woman," but whom, we believe, the Pope has hitherto refuſed to acknowledge as his wife.

Nothwithſtanding all the obligations which Talleyrand owed to Napoleon, it is extremely probable (in *human* probability) that the latter, if he had taken his advice with regard to Spain, might at this moment have been indebted to *him* for the preſent poſſeſſion of the diadem ; for we have ſeen it particularly mentioned, that he ſtrenuouſly oppoſed all Napoleon's meaſures towards that ill fated but now independent Country. It is, indeed, ſtated, that he gave his opinion publicly on the ſubject, and that one day at a public levee, when Buonaparté had the impudence to aſk him if an intimacy had not once ſubſiſted between Madame Talleyrand and the Prince of Aſturias, he boldly anſwered,—" We muſt not talk of the Spaniſh Princeſs. That ſubject will not add either to your Majeſty's glory nor to mine."—And it has been aſſerted on the authority of eye-witneſſes, that the *Emperor* never looked ſo ſilly in his life as he did upon that reply ; but he had not then *ſigned his Abdication!* It has been ſaid, that this advice, with reſpect to Spain, was abſolutely the cauſe of Talleyrand's temporary diſgrace with his *imperious* Maſter, who actually gave him the ſuperintendance of part of the Spaniſh Royal Family, whilſt priſoners in France, as a kind of puniſhment ; and this we are not ſurpriſed at, if it be true, (and indeed recent facts ſeem to confirm it), that at all times Talleyrand would much rather have ſerved a Bourbon than a Republic, although he ſo frequently took the oath of hatred to Royalty, and made Republican Speeches. He certainly wrote, or cauſed to be written, many Republican pamphlets, yet a well-informed Biographer aſſerts that he was far from being a Republican ; that Napoleon he both hated and dreaded ; that there was not a man in France who could hate or diſpiſe the Uſurper more than he did ; and that Napoleon knew it!

Convenience, however, induced Napoleon ſtill to keep apparently on good terms with him, as his common expreſſion reſpecting him was,—" That man knows too much."

It has been ſaid, that the ſyſtem of *Eſpionage*, eſtabliſhed by Talleyrand in France, and even all over Europe, could only be ſurpaſſed by that founded by Napoleon himſelf, It was this ſyſtem, and the extenſive knowledge reſulting from it, which we are told was one of the prominent cauſes of his great influence with the whole of Napoleon's Cabinet, as well as with former ones; for it is ſaid, that he was in the habit of giving to the Government as *his opinion*, that which he well knew to be a *fact*, in conſequence of his intelligence being much earlier than that which was received at the bureaux of the Miniſtry ; ſo that when the ſecondary information arrived, the Vice Grand Elector was conſidered as a kind of political Prophet.

It would ſeem, indeed, as if Napoleon was jealous of his talents in this way, and of their ſucceſs, as he actually forbid Talleyrand to ſend out any Agents whatever without his knowledge, on pain of being diſgraced. Yet for years Napoleon dared not execute that threat,—if he has done it ſince, he now muſt feel that it was perhaps one of the moſt injudicious acts of his life.

Even to the very laſt Talleyrand has borne the public character of one of his adviſers ; and it has been aſſerted, that Napoleon's obſtinacy in refuſing to agree to the terms offered to him by the Continental Powers on their entrance into France, was abſolutely owing to his advice, as Talleyrand well knew that it was the only mode to enſure his downfall. We do not pledge ourſelves for the fact ; but if it is correct, it certainly gives the Prince of Benevento an additional claim upon the gratitude of France, together with his conduct as one of the Proviſional Government, in which he ſo ably planned and executed the greateſt Revolution which can be recorded in the page of Hiſtory.

With reſpect to Talleyrand's conduct on the unhappy events in 1793, we have forborne to make any remarks. The beſt policy both for France and England may perhaps be to forget all theſe regicidal acts. If Talleyrand really preferred a Bourbon to a republic, let us hope that the revolutionary terrors of that time may have impelled him and many others to conſent to atrocities, which under happier circumſtances, they would have ſhrank from. Indeed it would appear from ſome accounts that we have ſeen of him, that he was actually in England at the time of the trial and murder of the unhappy Louis.

We may add, that he joined to his other offices, already enumerated, that of Vice Arch Chancellor of State, and that his political income, under the Napoleone regime, amounted to one million of livres!

EXTRACTS TAKEN FROM A PAMPHLET ENTITLED " HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF POLITICS AND PUBLIC MEN FOR THE YEAR 1813."

(Continued from our laſt.)

General Murray was ſucceeded in the command by Lord William Bentinck ; a decided improvement ; for Lord William was underſtood to poſſeſs abilities highly reſpectable. He had not however had any opportunity of particularly diſtinguiſhing himſelf ; and we do not ſee why, in an occaſion of ſuch importance, a military man of the very firſt reputation ſhould not have been ſelected. As he acted ſeparately from Lord Wellington, ſeniority would here have been no bar. Such an one ſeemed now abſolutely neceſſary to retrieve the condition of this miſmanaged and unfortunate army.

Lord William Bentinck conveyed the troops back to Alicant. While Suchet marched towards Tarragona, the Spaniſh generals, the Duke del Parque, Elio, and Villacampa advanced from different points upon Valencia. Suchet, on hearing of the re-embarkation of General Murray, immediately hurried back, in hopes of ſtriking a blow againſt ſome one of theſe corps ; but they all ſucceeded in making their retreat without ſerious loſs.

Lord William Bentinck did not attempt to renew the expedition againſt Tarragona ; but joining himſelf to the Spaniſh armies proceeded, in concert with them, to attack the French force in Valencia. What reſiſtance Suchet might have made in other circumſtances, it is impoſſible to determine ; but the triumphant paſſage of the Ebro by Lord Wellington, left him now no choice but that of retreat. On the 5th of July, he evacuated Valencia, and retired towards the Ebro, leaving garriſons in Peniſcola, Murviedro, and Denia. The allied army however were not detained by theſe barriers ; but, leaving the fortreſſes inveſted, advanced, and croſſed the Ebro at Vinaros. The French having then retired upon Barcelona, the allied army blockaded Tortoſa, advanced to Villa Franca, and prepared to form the ſiege of Tarragona. Suchet however determined upon making a vigorous effort to relieve this place. Uniting to his army all the troops that could be ſpared from Barcelona and the neighbouring garriſons, he aſſembled a force of from twenty to twenty-five thouſand men : on the 14th he advanced to Altafulla, and on the 15th drove back the advanced poſts of the Britiſh army. Lord William Bentinck was unable to derive any aid from General Elio, who was blockading Tortoſa : his force was thus inferior to Suchet, at leaſt in quality ; and he had not been able to gain any advantageous poſition. He determined therefore to fall back, and allow Suchet to enter Tarragona. The French generals did not however attempt to preſerve the place, or to maintain this advanced poſition. Having deſtroyed the works, he withdrew the garriſon, and again retired towards Barcelona.

In the beginning of September, the allied army again undertook a forward movement. It was encouraged by the belief, that a very conſiderable part of the French force in the principality had been recently withdrawn. The reſt remained at Barcelona, and along the Llobregat. Lord Bentinck therefore eſtabliſhed his army at Villa Franca, and in the villages in its front, extending as far as the Llobregat mountains. The advance under Colonel Adam and General Sarsfield, was placed in the paſs of Ordal, a poſt of very great ſtrength, and which commanded the high road from Barcelona. Meantime intelligence arrived, that Suchet was collecting his army, and that twelve thouſand men had been united at Molino del Rey. Lord Bentinck however placed ſuch reliance on the ſtrength of the poſition at Ordal as to be under no apprehenſions on that ſide. He conceived the army aſſailable only by turning its left at Martorell ; but ſuppoſing the enemy to have ſucceeded in that attempt, the retreat could ſtill have been effected without moleſtation. At midnight of the 12th however the enemy attacked the paſs of Ordal with numbers ſo greatly ſuperior, that the corps defending it was driven from its poſition, ſurrounded, and forced to ſave

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itself from total capture by dispersion among the mountains. A considerable number of prisoners and four pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the enemy. The British army immediately broke up, and set out in full retreat towards Tarragona, closely pressed by the enemy's cavalry. That in the rear of the British, however, though inferior in number, covered by its gallantry, the retreat of the rest, and the army arrived, without further loss, in front of Tarragona.

The conduct of the commander, upon this occasion, does not seem to have been the subject of any very severe criticism: yet we cannot help remarking, that as the troops employed acted with distinguished gallantry, so signal a rout could have arisen only from their being placed in a position which they had not strength to maintain. There must have been some want either of information or judgment, chiefly it would appear, of the former; since the intelligence, that the enemy had withdrawn a great part of their army into France, proved entirely erronious; and the corps thus detached, was found not to have exceeded three thousand men.

Thus terminated this inglorious campaign, in which the Anglo-Spanish army, even in advancing, had failed at every point; while Suchet, in yielding to inauspicious circumstances, raised the reputation which he had gained during a period of prosperity. No farther attempt was made by the allied army to advance. It being judged expedient, that the grand effort against France should be made on the side of the Western Pyrences, the third Spanish army was detached in order to co-operate with Lord Wellington. The remainder of the troops remained on thedefensive.

It is time now to return to the operations of the grand army. The two fortresses of Pamplona & St. Sebastian, forming the keys of the principal entrance into Spain, were invested, as we noticed, at the same time; and their fall might be considered as in a great measure closing the Peninsula against French invasion. Pamplona being imperfectly supplied with provisions, was subjected to a blockade, which, in the course of a few month must, if not relieved, infallibly reduce it. St. Sebastian was better prepared; & its maritime position rendered it almost impossible to prevent succours and supplies from being continually introduced. As it possessed no strength therefore which precluded the hope of speedily reducing it by force, that mode of siege appointed most advisable. Sir Thomas Graham, who conducted it, began his operations against the convent of San Bartolome, which the French had occupied in great strength, and had converted into a formidable outwork. A battery was established on the 14th; yet after it had played for two days the defences appeared still so strong, that a new one was began: but this not being ready on the morning of the 17th, General Graham determined, on that day, no longer to delay the assault. The valour of the British and Portuguese troops surmounted every obstacle: the place was stormed; the enemy driven down the hill on which it is situated, and forced, after burning the village of St. Martin's to withdraw precipitately into the town of St. Sebastian. The allies suffered some loss by a too eager pursuit. The trenches were now immediately opened against the body of the place; & there appeared a very fair prospect of its being compelled to a speedy surrender.

Buonaparté, while occupied with the great and final contest he was about to wage on the banks of the Elbe, had in some measure turned his attention from those operations, of which the Peninsula was the theatre. He had recalled thence many of his most distinguished, generals, and even Soult, who had long held the chief command. But now, when in one short month the whole of his grand army had been swept out of Spain, when the two grand frontiers barriers were about to fall, & to leave the finest provinces of France itself exposed to hostile incursion, alarm seized him, and he clearly saw, that this was a war, which, even under the most urgent pressure of other wars, could not be overlooked. Of the immense levies which were at this time raising, part were directed to fill up the exhausted ranks of the army, now stationed within the French frontier; and Soult, whose talents appeared alone equal to such an exigence, hastened from Germany to reassume the chief command. The crisis was urgent; and as soon as the organization of the army was in any degree re-established, it behoved him to make a grand effort for the relief of the two fortresses, the reduction of which would give a fatal blow to all the prospects of French dominion.

Lord Wellington possessed a force considerably superior, on the whole, to that opposed to him; yet was his situation beset with considerable difficulties. He had at once to maintain and to cover two sieges, of places at a considerable distance from each other, It was thus impossible to avoid the inconveniences of an army divided into several portions. The Pyrenees afforded strong positions; yet were they unfavourable, in several respects, to the present arrangement of his force. They consisted of a number of long and deep valleys, separated from each other by lofty parallel chains. The troops which defended each of these valleys were thus in a great measure cut off from all communication with each other. The enemy could choose the one by which they were to advance, could throw their whole force into it, and could push before them the division by which it was guarded, while the others, separated by almost inaccessible heights, could not arrive to their aid. Upon this position of the allies Soult founded his plan of operation. He hoped by attacking separately one of the covering armies, to defeat and drive it before him, and then throw himself on the flank and rear of the other army. He thus flattered himself, not only with relieving the blockaded fortresses, but with driving the whole of the allied armies in confusion behind the Ebro.

Of the two fortresses, St. Sebastian alone was in immediate danger; it seemed probable therefore that the first grand attack of the enemy would be against the force by which this siege was covered. Such seems to have been the expectation of Lord Wellington, as he had established his head quarters at Lesaca, at a small distance from St. Sebastian. The two roads leading to Pamplona were meanwhile covered by divisions of the British army; one under General Hill in the Puerta de Maya, the other under General Byng, on the extreme right, at Ronsesvalles. On the 24th July, Soult attacked in great force the position occupied by General Hill, who, though driven from it at first by superior numbers, had recovered the most essential point of it, and would soon have regained the whole. But in the meantime an attack on a much greater scale, with between 30 and 40,000 men, was made upon General Byng's position at Ronsesvalles; and though reinforced by another division under Sir Lowry Cole, the British force was at length overpowered, and compelled to give way. They took post at Zerbiri; and General Hill, whose rear was now threatened, fell back upon Irurita. These corps had thus lost their direct communication with the force under Lord Wellington, and were left alone to defend the blockade of Pamplona against the overwhelming force with which the enemy were pouring in to relieve it. Two British divisions, with a small part of the Spanish force covering the blockade, took a position immediately in front of the place.

On the 27th, Soult arrived in sight of the walls of Pamplona, and immediately began operations for its relief. Not having yet brought up all his troops he contented himself with attacking a hill, which formed an important part of the British position. A Spanish and Portuguese regiment however, with the 40th British, defended it against all his efforts. On the 28th, another British division arrived; and the enemy also reinforced, began a contest of the most furious and sanguinary description. His main efforts were directed against the fourth division under General Picton, but they were every where frustrated, unless at one point, where a Portuguese battalion having been overpowered, the enemy were enabled to establish themselves on our line. By the united efforts of the neighbouring regiments however they were driven from the heights with immense loss, and were unable to make any farther efforts on this side. In the course of the 28th, Generals Hill and Dalhousie arrived with their divisions, and placed themselves in line with the rest of the British force. On the 29th and 30th, these two great armies continued to view each other, neither daring to attack the formidable heights on which its antagonist was posted. But, in the course of these days, the enemy silently withdrew a considerable body of troops from the front, where the former actions had taken place, and conveyed it to their right, with a view of attacking the British left under Sir Rowland Hill; trusting to the natural strength of the original position, that the troops remaining would still be able to maintain it. On the 30th accordingly, General Hill was attacked, and obliged to fall back from the range of hills which he occupied to the one immediately behind. But Lord Wellington seeing the point weakened, instantly seized the opportunity; he detached Lord Dalhousie and General Picton to drive the enemy from the formidable heights on which their right and left rested; which being effected, the centre advanced to join in the attack. These operations were crowned with the most brilliant success, and the enemy were quickly driven from one of the strongest positions which it was possible for troops to occupy. The French were now in full retreat towards their own frontier. In order to cover this operation, they placed a strong rear-guard in the pass of Donna Maria, from which however they were driven by Lord Dalhousie. This retreat now resembled a flight. Many prisoners were brought in, and a large convoy, with luggage, taken at the town of Elizondo. They endeavoured however to make a new stand at the Puerto de Echalar immediately within the Spanish frontier. But two of their divisions were quickly driven from these heights by a single British division; and the respective armies were replaced in the same position as before they had begun their formidable attack.

The generalship of Soult upon this occasion, appears to have been very brilliant; both in chusing the point of attack where least expected, and in bringing nearly the whole of his force to bear at once against it. At first accordingly he carried every thing before him, and arrived in sight, as it were, of the object of his enterprise. Lord Wellington certainly allowed at first some advantages to be obtained over him. It does not follow however, that he thus exposed himself to censure; when we consider the extent of the operations which he had undertaken, and which it was most important to carry on at the same time. On discovering the enemy's object, he employed his usual judgment and activity in counteracting it. At the same, time, the circumstance perhaps which most claims our admiration is the valour displayed by the British troops, and, almost equally, by the Peninsular allies. We find, first, a very few divisions resisting impetuous attacks from the collected enemy; and we find them afterwards, when circumstances allowed them to become the assailants, carrying by storm, often with inferior numbers, positions that appeared almost impregnable. The loss on both sides was great, perhaps nearly equal; for in neither was there any rout, or any detachments entirely cut off. It is estimated, on the part of the allies, in killed and wounded, at 7000.

Meantime, the assault of St. Sebastian, to avert which had been the main object of Soult's daring enterprise, did not lead to the expected result. There is no department in which the military character of France has shone more conspicuously, nor any in which British troops have sustained so many failures, as in the defence and attack of fortresses. The general bravery and skill of French officers have been aided by that profound scientific skill which distinguishes the nation, and which has been diligently applied to the improvement of the art of engineering. The superior knowledge thus acquired, employed with the usual alertness and activity of Frenchmen, enabled them to employ not only all the established resources, but to call forth new & unexpected means of resistance. The British troops, when the critical moment came, found always, that instead of the barriers being overthrown, new and unexpected barriers had been raised. Thus it proved in the present instance. A breach having been effected, and the approach of the enemy rendering it expedient to lose no time, the assault took place on the morning of the 25th. Every thing was done, which could be expected from the gallantry of British troops, and part of the column even forced its way into the town. But defences had been raised, which poured upon its flanks such a torrent of grape and musketry, as soon convinced General Graham that to persevere longer would be a vain sacrifice of troops which deserved a better fate. Immediate retreat was ordered. In this attack, the Royals, who advanced to the attack 400 strong, lost nearly 300 in killed and wounded.

The breach having thus proved impracticable, all the operations of the siege were to begin anew. The repulse of the French army however left the assailants at full liberty to carry them on. The first object was to cut off the communication which the besieged carried on by sea with the coast of France. Sir George Collier, with a party of marines, stormed the island of Santa Clara, which lies at the mouth of the harbour, and took the garrison prisoners. Meantime new breaching batteries were raised, and carried forward with such vigour, that on the 31st of Augnst, it was determined to make a new assault. The result of this however appeared in the first instanee still more unpromising than the former. The enemy had employed the long interval now allowed them in preparing defences of every possible and conceivable kind; and the breach which, at a distance, had appeared very ample, proved to be of such a nature, that it would admit the men only in single files. All the works and buildings in its vicinity were filled with troops, who, covered by intrenchments and traverses, could pour the most destructive fire on the assailants. If any one succeeded in gaining the narrow ridge of the curtain, which formed the only accessible point, such a station proved instantly fatal. Matters seemed quite desperate, till the genius of the commander suggested a resource. This was, to direct the guns to be fired over the heads of his own troops against those works of the enemy from which so destructive a fire issued. With such ability and precision was this delicate action conducted, that the balls passed within a very few feet of the British troops, without the latter sustaining any injury. A powerful effect was soon produced; and after a succession of vigorous efforts, the storming party was at length established within the town. Defences had been prepared in the streets and houses, but these were soon swept away by British impetuosity, and in an hour more, the garrison were driven out of the town, and forced, after a severe loss, to take refuge in the castle. On the 9th September, the castle surrendered, and the whole of this important bulwark of Spain was transferred to its rightful possessors.

The fall of so important a fortress was not viewed with indifference by the French commander. A force, chiefly Spanish, was drawn up along the left bank of the Bidassoa, in a position which covered all the approaches to St. Sebastian. The enemy, in consequence of the heights overhanging the opposite bank which they had fortified with cannon, could command at any point the passage of the river. On the morning of the 31st, the very day of the storming of St. Sebastian, he crossed it in great force, and attacked the Spanish force posted on the hills at a little distance. The attack was repulsed at once in the most gallant manner, and repeated attempts met uniformly with the same result. In the afternoon, having still the command of the river, they passed over an additional body of troops, which joined to the former, made a new and desperate attack on the Spanish positions. They were instantly driven back in the same prompt and gallantmanner as formerly; and the enemy, losing all hope, entirely withdrew their troops. Lord Wellington, who had not yet learned to place full confidence in the Spanish troops, posted a British division on each of their flanks; but their own valour was equal to the crisis; and no aid was necessary. This day, in short, may be considered as finally retrieving the tarnished reputation of the Spanish armies.

Nearly at the same time that the French made this attempt to penetrate by the high road to St. Sebastian, they crossed the Bidassoa higher up, with the view of gaining the place by a circuitous route through Oyarzun. They attacked a Portuguese brigade, which was there stationed, and which, though reinforced by Major-General Inglis, was unable to maintain the position which it occupied. General Inglis however fell back upon another which equally covered St. Sebastian. The enemy finding all their attempts fruitless, withdrew behind the Bidassoa. The immediate fall of the fortress rendered it unnecessary to make any further effort.

About this time some discussions of a very unpleasant nature had taken place between Lord Wellingson and the Spanish government. His Lordship had advanced into Spain in the confidence, and with the understanding, that the army of that country should be placed under the command of Officers, on whose co-operation he could place reliance. He had particularly stipulated, that the chief command of the provinces through which he was to pass, and of the army levied from them, should be entrusted to Castanos, an officer not, as we already hinted, of very shining abilities, but of great worth, integrity, and candour.. The dignity of his character and his conciliatory manners rendered him an admirable instrument for cementing together the ill-according elements of the two nations. It was in this capacity rather than in a military command, that Lord Wellington wished to employ him. While the Gallician army was ably led by General Giron, Castanos went through the provinces, maintaining order, and forwarding supplies. An administration unfriendly to him having come into power, took advantage of this military inactivity to remove him from the command which he held; and other changes were made contrary, as Lord Wellington conceived, to the engagements originally made with him, and without his advice and concurrence having ever been asked. Such conduct to so great a man, and to whom Spain was so deeply indebted, can certainly admit of no justification. It arose doubtless from a characteristic national pride, from a want of common sense in action which seems equally characteristic, and from a jealousy not wholly unnatural, of supreme power lodged in a foreign commander. The new officers, thus culpably appointed, appear to have been men of merit; for among them was Freyre, who commanded in the action just related near St. Sebastian, and certainly distinguished himself there in the highest degree. In short, Lord Wellington, though, in the first instance, he addressed to the Regency a letter full of just indignation, had the magnanimity not to suffer these private wrongs to interfere with his exertions for the public causes and continued to conquer for the nation who thus injured him.

Every thing now indicated the intention of the commander to cross the Pyrenees, and carry the war into France. This measure was delayed only until his rear should have been secured by the fall of Pamplona. In the mean time it appeared expedient to Lord Wellington to cross the Bidassoa, and drive the enemy from the posts which they were fortifying behind that river. On the 7th October, Sir Thomas Graham crossed, & drove the enemy from all the positions which they occupied on that side. The Spanish troops again distinguished themselves in the most brilliant manner. At the same time the right of the army attacked the enemy's entrenchments on the Puerto de Vera, and the lofty mountain of La Rhune, which they had strongly fortified. This last enterprize proved the most formidable of any. It was conducted by General Giron who now commanded the Andalusian army. Those troops mounted till they came to the hermitage at the top, which they in vain attempted to carry. Lord Wellington on reconnoitring the ground next day determined to combine the attack of the hermitage, with that of the entrenched camp of Sarre behind it. Accordingly the positions which formed the strength of that camp having been carried, the enemy withdrew on the following night, both from it, and from the hermitage. The object was now accomplished; France was entered; and that territory, which for twenty years, had never been trodden by hostile foot, now saw a mighty invading army established within its frontier.

On the 31st October, Pamplona surrendered, after a blockade of four months. The garrison become prisoners of war, and all the artillery and stores were given up. It was satisfactory to find, that the enemy had not attempted to prolong the defence by any violation of the laws of war, in regard to supplying the inhabitants with food; and that none of the latter had been suffered to die of famine.

Nothing now detained Lord Wellington from pushing his victorious career into France; and the French, who had so lately aimed at the entire subjugation of the Peninsula, sought only to defend the approaches of their own territory. They formed two successive lines of defence; the one long the river Nivelle, the other immediately in front of Bayonne. These, ever since the battle of Vittoria, they had been diligently employed in fortifying; and till they

were driven from them, the British could not advance into the interior of the kingdom. The latter to provide for its defence a decree had been recently passed, by which a new levy of thirty thousand conscripts was to be drawn from the provinces immediately bordering on the Pyrenees; and the reinforcements thence derived were beginning to arrive.

Lord Wellington's advance was delayed for a few days by the heavy rains and consequent state of the roads; but on the 10th the whole army was brought forward, and was enabled to commence its attack upon the French entrenched position along the Nivelle. Their right was on the Spanish side of the river, in front of St. Jean de Luz; while the centre and left extended along the opposite side, and occupied the villages and mountains situated upon its bank. The right had been fortified so strongly that an attack in front was judged impracticable; but it could be turned, if the centre were made to give way. Against the centre therefore the main attack was directed. It was conducted by three British and one Spanish division, under Generals Cole, St. Cir, Colville, and Giron; and after a desperate resistance, the enemy were driven from all the strong and fortified positions which they there occupied. At the same time Generals Clinton and Hamilton drove them from those which they occupied on the left. All the heights on the Nivelle being thus carried, and the enemy's centre driven back, Lord Wellington immediately directed troops to advance upon the rear of their right: but before this movement could be completely followed up, night intervened. The enemy took advantage of the darkness to quit their impregnable position, and retire upon Bidart, leaving the whole of the ground which they had occupied in possession of the allied army.

As the action of this day consisted wholly in the storming of entrenched positions, and lasted from day-light till dark, the loss was necessarily considerable. It consisted of 2500 British and Portuguese killed and wounded, besides Spaniards, of whose loss no regular account has been given.

The enemy now retired into his last line of defence, which was formed by the entrenched camp in front of Bayonne. The left occupied the peninsula formed by the confluence of the Adour and the Nive, from whence it communicated with the army of Catalonia. The right and centre extended from the left bank of the Nive to the Adour below Bayonne; and the front was here defended by an impassable morass. Lord Wellington, on surveying a position thus defended by nature and art, judged it impregnable against any direct attack. The only means by which the enemy could be driven from it was, by a movement to the right, to threaten his rear and his communicatsons with France. Operations were again delayed by the condition of the roads; but on the 8th December Generals Hill and Beresford were directed to cross the Nive with two divisions. The passage was effected almost without opposition; the enemy lost their communication with St. Jean Pied de port, and were driven towards Bayonne. A detachment, which endeavoured to maintain the town of Ville Franche, was expelled by the 8th Portuguese regiment; and General Hill placed his right upon the Adour.

Soult could not be insensible, that unless some vigorous measures were taken to arrest this movement, his position would soon be no longer tenable. Not only would he lose his communication with France, but the navigation of the Adour, by which his supplies were transmitted, would be in the hands of the enemy. He determined instantly upon the most vigorous operations. His project was, with his whole force, to attack that part of the allied army which had not passed the Nive, and thus induce them to recall their advanced divisions. With this view he concentrated his troops, leaving merely a sufficient number to defend the works opposite to General Hill; and on the morning of the 10th made a most desperate attack upon the British left under General Hope. He was repulsed with loss; and after the action, two German regiments went over to the allies. New attacks took place in the afternoon of the following day, and the morning of the 12th, always with the same result. The enemy were uniformerly repulsed, and General Hill continued to extend his line from the Nive to the Adour.

Soult having failed in this point of attack, resolved to direct his efforts now against that wing of the allied army which had actually crossed the Nive. With this view, he passed a large force through Bayonne to the other side of that river, and on the morning of the 13th made a desperate attack on the British right under General Hill. Lord Wellington, forseeing this attempt, had sent two divisions, and part of a third, to reinforce that portion of the army; but, before their arrival, the contest was decided: General Hill alone had defeated the enemy, and driven him back upon Bayonne.

The British army being now completely established upon the Adour, Soult found it no longer advisable to maintain his position in front of Bayonne. He left his entrenched camp therefore, marched up the river towards Dax, and established himself on the small river Gave, which falls into the Adour. Lord Wellington had thus attained the object proposed by these operations, the success of which seems merited by the depth with which they were planned, and the able and judicious manner in which all the movements were combined.

No farther operations took place during the present year; and this campaign may therefore be considered as closed. Never, in the days of her former glory, had the British name risen to so lofty a height. Two great kingdoms were at once delivered from slavery; and the power which lately threatened to overwhelm them and all Europe together, now saw her own frontier passed, defended as it was by the mightiest barriers of art and nature. Britain was not without co-operation on the part of those for whom she fought; yet was this co-operation such as to leave to her almost entire the glory of so splendid a triumph. The same power, whose standard had continued still unfurled, while all Europe bent beneath the tyrant, was now the first to inflict upon him this extreme and signal humiliation.

(To be continued.)

EAST INDIA HOUSE, May 4, 1814.

A General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was this day held, to take into consideration the proceedings of the Court of Directors, on the subject of the expired pensions; and also to receive two Resolutions, agreed to by the Court of Directors on the 5th and 14th of January last—the former for increasing the salary of Mr. W. M'Culloch, Assistant-Secretary, under the superintendance of the Examiner of Indian Correspondence, from 600*l.* to 1,200*l.* per annum; the latter for allowing a pension of 800*l.* per annum to Mr. Richard Owen, late Chief Clerk in the Secretary's Office.

The usual routine business having been gone through.

The Chairman proceeded to acquaint the Proprietors with the Resolution which the Court of Directors had agreed to on the 5th of January, for increasing the salary of Mr. M'Culloch, which was read, together with the Minute of a Secret Committee of Correspondence, of the 5th of April, 1813, in which a proposal for raising the Assistant-Secretary's stipend to 1,200*l.* was discussed, when it was determined that it was not advisable, during the pending negotiation, to grant permanently, the increase solicited; but it was deemed proper, under the then existing circumstances, to add 600*l.* as a gratuity, to the sum received by Mr. M'Culloch, which, with his salary, would amount to the sum proposed; and also a Minute of the Court of Directors, held on Friday, the 14th of January, when it was resolved, that Mr. M'Culloch should take rank next below Mr. Robert Hudson. The documents having been read.

The Chairman said, he would move, "That the Resolution of the Court of Directors, fixing the salary of Mr. M'Culloch at 1,200l. per annum, be agreed to."

M. R. Jackson requested the resolution of the Court of Proprietors, of the 7th of April, 1809, to be read—which was accordingly done. After fixing the salaries of the two Secretaries, at 600l. per annum each, and recognising the necessity of appointing a Military Secretary, the Resolution went on to protest against the then granting those situations to persons not bred in that House, from being drawn in, as any future time, as a precedent.

Mr. Jackson then proceeded to observe, that, so far from having any intention to oppose the motion just read from the Chair, he, for one, was disposed to support it, and to move, that it be confirmed. But the same feeling which induced him, in 1809, to offer to the Court the resolution that had recently been read (a feeling for the due encouragement of their servants), still operated upon his mind, and, he was convinced, was common to each side of the bar. Now, in so much as the present resolution was a deviation from the principle therein recognised, because it gave an increase of salary, though not to a new officer, yet to one not bred in the House, he thought it necessary to call to the memory of the Court, the qualification under which the former salary was granted. He could not forget the great services of the gentleman alluded to; but while he admitted the wisdom and propriety of increasing his salary, and permitting him to rank so high in the Secretary's office, he must observe, in justice to those who had growngrey in their service, that such a deviation ought not to be countenanced, except (as was, doubtless, the case at present) it was fully borne out upon the principle of expediency.

The Chairman observed, that the Court of Directors were most anxious to pursue the principle laid down by his Learned Friend. This, however, could not be done at all times, and the present was one of those periods. The principal situation in the Examiner's Office had been filled for many years by a gentleman of well-known ability, whose time was fast wearing away, and it was necessary to look out for some person capable of succeeding him, when he could no longer grant his service. Mr. Hudson, who was next to him, had left town in a bad state of health, and doubts were entertained whether he would be able to renew his labours. Under these circumstances, he considered the finding of Mr. M'Culloch a very happy thing for the Company.

Mr. Dixon thought the Court ought to be made acquainted with the merits of Mr. M'Culloch more distinctly than the words of the motion stated them.

Mr. Lowndes spoke strongly in favour of rewarding merit— to the pursuit of this system he attributed the flourishing state of our army and navy.

Mr. Hume expressed himself warmly in support of the proposed increase, which was than agreed to, *una voce*.

The Chairman then observed, that the next question for their consideration was, the pension of 800l. per annum, proposed to be granted to Mr. R. Owen, late Chief Clerk in the Secretary's Office, who had served the Company for 45 years, and who, from bad health, was desirous to retire on the terms specified under the new Charter.

The Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 14th January recommending Mr. Owen's claim, having been read, the Chairman moved, "That it be approved of;" which motion was unanimously agreed to, after some observations from Messr. Hume and Lowndes.

EXPIRED PENSIONS.

The Chairman next stated, that the Court of Directors had, in conformity with the wishes of the Proprietors, taken into their consideration the List of expired Pensions; and, that each case might stand on its own particular merits, they had formed a distinct resolution, applicable to each. The Report would be read to them; but the Court must be aware, that no decision could on that day take place. Their determination must be reserved for a future period.

Mr. R. Jackson observed, that the advertisement which called them together stated, that they were "To take into consideration the proceedings of the Court of Directors;" of course, there were other proceedings besides the mere Resolutions and these he wished, to be read.

The Chairman proceeded to read the first Resolution, which recommended the continuance, during life, of the pension of 4000l. per annum, granted to Mr. Warren Hastings, for 28 and a half years, which term had expired.

Mr. R. Jackson said, if these were the proceedings alluded to in the advertisement, the Court were bound to be satisfied. But the words, in his mind, implied some detail to those reasons, which had led the Court of Directors to their decision—and which, if laid before the Proprietors, whose right it was to judge in these cases, might induce them to come to a similar determination-or, by possibility, to go farther.

The Chairman said these were all the proceedings prepared to be laid before the Court. If a proposition were made for a new pension, some information would certainly be required. But the pensions now sought to be continued were granted long since by the Proprietors, who were the best judges of the grounds on which they were voted. When it was proposed to continue the pension of Mr. Hastings, what more could be said? Did not every gentleman know his services? Was there a heart in that room which the mention of his name did not warm? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. S. Dixon said for the sake of Mr. Hastings he was glad that no statement had been made. His services were too well known and too generally admitted to call for any disclosure of circumstances. The mention of his name was sufficient.

The Chairman, to shew the zeal of Mr. Hastings for the Company's service, called to the recollection of the Proprietors, the ardor with which he had hastened to town, to give his evidence at the Bar of the House of Commons in support of their interests.

Mr. Impey was of opinion, that if the Court of Directors were in possession of any facts relative to the private situation of those Noblemen and Gentlemen, whose pensions had expired, they ought to be made known. Two points were to be considered—first, the services of the individuals—and next, the situation in which they at present stood. The Court would then know what steps to take, in order to render them comfortable.

Mr. Lowndes was of opinion, that the services of Mr. Hastings ought to be rewarded with 8,000l. per annum, instead of 4.000.

The Chairman, stated that the next resolution of the Court of Directors related to the continuance for life of the pension granted, in 1796, to Sir John Kenneway which expired at Lady-day last. The pension was granted only for 17¾ years, because the then Charter would expire at the termination of that period; but, he believed, the feeling of the Court was, when the pension was proposed, that it should be for life. Sir John was in bad health at the time, and it was not expected that he would outlive the period to which the grant was confined. The next pension was that voted to Marquis Wellesley. Little need be said to induce the Court to continue, during his life, the annuity of 5,000l. per annum, granted to his Lordship, in 1801, since the eminent services he had rendered the Company and the country were fresh in the memory of all.

Mr. R. Jackson stated, that when the Court met for the purpose of deciding on these resolutions of the Court of Directors, he would, if he were allowed that honour, move for the continuance, during life, of the Marquis Wellesly's pension. The Learned Gentleman expressed a wish, that a letter received by the Chairman from the Earl of Buckinghamshire, on the subject of certain pensions, should be read.

Mr. Impey stated his intention, at the next Court of moving the continuance of Mr. W. Hasting's, pension.

Mr. Whitshed Keene, pronounced a long panygeric on the merits of Marquis Wellesley, whose services to the country he considered as only second to those of his Noble Brother.

Alderman Atkins highly approved of the munificence of the Court, in liberally rewarding a meritorious servant, who by giving up his whole heart and mind so their affairs, had neglected his own interests.

Mr. Hume said, that no servant of the Company had ever exceeded the Noble Lord in ability—and he should be very happy to see one of the vacant *niches* filled with his statue. He should, at a future day, move this as an amendment to the Resolution relative to the Noble Lord's pension, unless any difference of opinion was manifested on the subject.

The Chairman said the next two pensions were, that granted to Lord Hobart, now Earl of Buckinghamshire, and that which had been voted to the late Lord Melville. On neither of these the Court had entered into any resolution. With respect to the first, the Noble Lord had not availed himself of it while in the situation of President of the Board of Controul—and requested in the letter alluded to by his Learned Friend (Mr. Jackson) that it should not be considered now. As to the second, it remained with the Court to decide, whether they would continue it to the present Lord Melville. His father, it was well known, had died in embarrassed circumstances, and the present Lord had undertaken the payment of his debts, although his fortune was by no means large—*(Hear, hear.)*

The letter from the Earl of Buckinghamshire, dated January 12, was here read—it spoke in very decided language on the policy and justice of continuing Marquis Wellesley's annuity—entered into a short statement of the embarrassed situation in which the affairs of the late Lord Melville were left at his decease—noticed the circumstance of the present Lord having become responsible for his father's debts—and expressed an opinion that if the services of the late Lord Melville were admitted by the Company, they ought to extend the term of the grant formerly voted to him. With respect to his (the Earl of Buckinghamshire's) pension, he had determined, when he came into office, not to apply for it. He still adhered to that determination. But, when he had left the Board of Controul, the Company would then, as at present have the records before them, on which it was originally granted, and could act as they thought proper—till then, he did not wish the subject to be considered.

Mr. R. Jackson supported the propriety of extending the term of the late Lord Melville's pension—any Gentleman at his side of the bar might make a motion to that effect, but he thought it would come better from their Executive Body.—With respect to the pension of the Noble Earl himself, he thought they should comply with the wishes of the Noble Earl, and refrain from considering it at present.

Mr. Lushington regretted that the Court could not come to a decision on that day—the anniversary of the proud day, when the foundation of the Company's prosperity was laid by the capture of Seringapatam—(Hear hear.)

Mr. Lowndes said, that in rewarding liberally such abilities as those possessed by the individuals who had been so often mentioned they were not likely to increase their pension list much, for talents so extraordinary did not spring up every day. He expressed his indignation that Sir Arthur Wellesley's name was not on that list—a *hiatus* not very honourable to the Company.

Mr. P. Moore expatiated at great length on the skill and valour displayed in the capture of Seringapatam. He agreed perfectly in every praise that had been bestowed on the officers and men who achieved that glorious victory, which had a more powerful effect, when they recognised amongst them, witnessing their exultations, that very hero (General Harris) who planted the British colours on that important fortress—(Hear! hear.)

General Harris addressed the Court shortly. He alluded, forcibly, to the magnanimity of Marquis Wellesley, who, the morning after he had intrusted him with the command of the army destined for the siege of Seringapatam, presented him with a paper, giving powers of the most extensive description—creating him, as it were, Governor-General, without which, he did not think he could have taken the place. —*(Hear hear.)*

Alderman Atkins moved.

"That so much of the Earl of Buckinghamshire's letter, as related to the pension of the late Lord Melville, should be referred to the Court of Directors, with instructions to report to the Proprietors thereon.

This motion, after many observations from Mr. Hume, the Deputy Chairman, Mr. Horace Twiss, Mr. R. Jackson, Mr. Lowndes, Mr. R. Thornton, Mr. W. Keene, and Lushington, was agreed to.

Mr. Howarth, M. P. moved—

"That the paper, entitled 'An account of all pensions above 200l. payable by the East India Company,' the letter addressed by the Earl of Buckinghamshire, to the late Chairman, dated January 12, 1815—and the Resolutions of the Court of Directors, read that day be printed for the use of the Proprietors."

On the motion a desultory conversation took place—but it was at last carried in the affirmative.

The Court then adjourned to Wednesday the 25th instant.

☞ *See Supplement.*

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE Proprietors BY M. D. CRUZ, Number 10 MILITARY SQUARE,
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED,
Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, *who will pay due attention to their Orders.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, September 28, 1814.

POETRY.

ANACREONTIC.

Mark the busy, sportive bee,
Humming, festive, thirsty thing;
Every pregnant herb and tree,
Give a welcome to his wing.
Roving wild, on wanton pinion,
Round the Summer's gay dominion,
Draining with insatiate power,
Mellow bev'rage from each flower.

Lo those very flow'rs themselves,
Tippling all the long night thro';
Jolly little, social elves,
Grasping each his can of dew.

Pledging quick, and gaily quaffing,
Mid the fragrant frolic laughing!
Till the Pow'r that paints the dawn,
Peeps upon the reeling lawn.
Nay, behold that very sun.
Bibing thro'a thousand rills;
Every toast consumes a tun;
How the broad-fac'd toper swills!
Look, thou staid, phlegmatic stripling,
He's the prototype of tippling!
Seize the grape, unlock the soul,
Nature bids us drain the bowl!

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

OF THE

STOCK EXCHANGE,

RELATIVE TO THE LATE FRAUD.

Committee-Room, March 7

The Sub-Committee of the Stock-Exchange, appointed to enquire into the Circumstances relative to the late Fraud on the Public, have unanimously agreed upon the following.

REPORT.

It appears in evidence, from the examination of various parties, and is already well known to the Public, that a person representing himself to be Colonel R. Du Bourgh, Aid-de Camp to Lord Cathcart, came to the Ship-Inn at Dover, about one o'clock, on the morning of the 21st of February. He stated, that he had just arrived from the Coast of France, that he brought the intelligence that Buonaparté had been slain in battle, that the Allied Armies were in Paris, and that Peace was certain. He immediately ordered a postchaise and four to be got ready; and after having dispatched a letter to Admiral Foley at Deal, communicating to him the above information, with a view to its being forwarded to Government by the Telegraph, set off with all expedition to London. The pretended Messenger has been traced all the way to town, and it appears that about a quarter before nine o'clock, he arrived at Marshgate, Lambeth, where he alighted, and got into a Hackney-coach, in which he was taken to No. 13, Green Street Grosvenor-square.

It likewise appears in evidence, from the examination of various persons that (whilst this grand plot was carrying on from Dover to London) a sort of under-plot was also carrying on from North Fleet to London. for, on the same morning a person of the name of Ralph Sandom, who had absented himself from the Rules of the King's-Bench, set off from North Fleet, in company with two other persons dressed as Foreigners, in a post-chaise to Dartford. When they arrived there, they got into a post-chaise and four for London. They decked the horses with laurel, and directing the post-boys to drive over London bridge and through the City, they circulated on their way, the same news as the pretended De Bourgh, at Dover. This chaise passed over Blackfrairs-bridge, and stopped also within a short distance of the Marshgate.

The Sub-Committee, for various reasons which it is unnecessary here to allude to, refrain from making any observations on the evidence which they have obtained relative to this subject. They therefore communicate it without a single comment. Their only object has been to endeavour to find out the principal agents in this disgraceful and dishonourable transaction; and they are happy to state, that there is every reason to hope that the chain of evidence which they have been enabled to obtain, will finally lead to a full discovery of the offending parties; at the same time they have the satisfaction of being able to declare, that it does not appear that any Member of the Stock-Exchange has been implicated in the knowledge or participation of a measure which would have inevitably rendered him liable to expulsion from the House.

It is unnecessary here to state the time and attention which the Sub-Committee have devoted to the investigation of this subject. They cannot however, refrain from noticing the great difficulties and delay which they have experienced in obtaining information on those points, which would have enabled them to have brought their labours to a more speedy and complete issue. For though they have had every means of assistance voluntarily rendered to them by his Majesty's Government and by the Bank of England, in those cases where it was very essential and desirable, yet having no legal power to compel the attendance of persons whose evidence would have been of the greatest importance, they have been obliged to resort to a more indirect mode of procuring the information on which their report is founded.

Although the Sub-Committee, in thus presenting the result of their labours, may be considered as virtually dissolved, yet they beg leave to state, that they are ready and willing to continue their exertions, as long as they may be considered necessary. They are in possession of still further information on the subject, which it is considered proper not to disclose at present, and which they hope and expect will eventually crown their efforts with complete success.

CHARLES LAWRENCE, Chairman.
CHARLES NAIRNE Deputy Chairman.
BENJAMIN OAKLEY.
L. A. DE LA CHAUMETTE.
CHRISTOPHER TERRY.
FRANCIS WAKEFIELD.
FRANCIS BAILEY.
JOHN LEWIS.
JOHN CAPEL,
WILLIAM HAMMOND.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Thomas Shilling stated, that he is a post boy at the Marquis of Granby-Inn at Dart-ford—that he took up a person about half past seven o'clock on Monday morning, February the 21st—that he drove the wheel horses—that when the Gentleman got into the chaise, the waiter asked him if he knew of any news, to which he replied that "it was all over:"—that when the waiter asked him what he meant by its being *all over*, he said that Buonaparté was torn in a thousand pieces, and that the Cossacks fought for a share of him—that, at the same time he said this, he was in the chaise'—that he ordered the post-boys to drive fast, and that they accordingly did drive very fast for the first three miles, but when they came to Bexley Heath he told them they need not drive so fast—that he said his business was not so particular now, since he thought the telegraphs could not work. Shilling replied that he was sure they could not, as he knew all the telegraphs;—that the gentleman then looked out of the chaise-window and said, "Post-boy! you need not mention the news as you go along; to which Shilling replied, "I shall not, Sir, unless you desire it;" and at the same time asked him what the news was. The gentleman then told him exactly what he had stated to the waiter, with this additional circumstance that he came a shore within two miles of Dover, the Frenchmen being afraid to come nearer; that he came from the place where he landed, to the Ship Inn at Dover, and left it at two o'clock in the morning;—that he had sent the intelligence to the Port Admiral at Deal, in order that the telegraph might be worked, and that he was obliged to do so. The gentleman then said no more to the Post-boys till they got to Shooters-Hill when they dismounted and walked by the side of the horses, He gave them out of the chaise part of a bottle of wine and some biscuits, and said to Shilling, "Post-boy; I think I shall take a hackney-coach." Shilling old him the first hackney-coach stand was at the Bricklayers-Arms. He replied, "I shall not get out there, that won't do;" and asked if there was not a coach-stand in Lambeth-road, and desired him to drive on to that Place, as the chaise would go faster than a coach. At the same time the Gentleman told Shilling, that he need not mention any thing as he went on but that on returning he might mention it to whom he pleased.—When they came to the Stags at Lambeth, there was no coach there. The Gentleman then drew up the side-blind of the chaise, (at the corner where he sat) as if to hide himself, and the post boys drove on to Marsh-Gate. They stopped at the side of a hackney-coach standing there, and on the chaisedoor and coach-door being opened, the Gentleman got in the coach and drove off, after having having given a gold Napoleon to each of the drivers. Shilling asked the waterman *where* the Gentleman ordered the coachman to drive, and he replied, "to Grosvernor square." Shilling described the Gentleman as having a large red nose, large whiskers, face rather blotched, and that when he spoke his eyes seemed to catch; he thinks him *about* the height of Sayer, the Police-officer, but not quite so tall or so lusty: he had on a brown surtout, and a red coat under it, a brown fur cap, with something like silver lace on it. He had also a sword and a small portmanteau, which were laid on the seat of the chaise. He paid for the chaise at Dartford; and ordered it to drive to Downing-street. Shilling says he has no doubt but that he should know him again.

William Crane stated, that he is the driver of the hackney-coach, No. 890; that he took up on Monday, Feb. 21, at about forty minutes past eight o'clock in the morning at the Marsh-Gate, a Gentleman who had just alighted from a Dartford chaise and four: that he wss directed to drive to No. 13, Greenstreet, Grosvenor-square, where the Gentleman alighted, and knocking at the door, inquired for Colonel or Captain —[the coachman did not hear the name,] and was told by the servant that he was gone to breakfast in Cumberland-street; that on receiving this reply, the Gentleman asked if he could write a note to him, and on being answered in the affirmative, he went into the parlour apparently for that purpose!—that he took his portmanteau and sword in his hand, and laid them down as if familiar with the house, that on Crane's asking him for more money, he came to the parlour door and gave him another shilling;—that Crane then left him in the house, and the door being shut; he drove away;—that he should know the house again to which he drove, and also that he should know the Gentleman again by his speech;—that he looked like a foreigner, had a cough, and was a red-faced man about the middle size;—that he had on a brown great-coat with a red coat under it, and a fur cap with gold lace;—that the servant who opened the door was a short man; rather elderly, and dressed in black cloths.

Mr. Sayer, the Police-Officer in attendance, stated, that on Saturday, Feb. 26, he went with William Crane, the hackneycoachman, to Green-street, in order to identify the house. When they arrived there, he desired the Coachman to knock at the door, and (under some pretence) to enquire for the Gentleman whom he had set down there on Monday. He did so, but was answered from the area, that the Gentleman did not live there, that Mr. Durand did live there, but that he had just left it;—that the family now residing there was Lord Cochrane's, and that they came in only on Friday last. Sayer asked the Coachman if he had any recollection of the servant, he replied, that it was not the same footman who opened the door there on Monday when the gentleman alighted.

At a subsequent examination, Mr. Sayer stated, that he had obtained information in the neighbourhood, that Mr. Durand left No. 13, Green-street, on Wednesday, Feb. 16, and that Lord Cochrane came in a day or two afterwards.

Mr. Sayer being instructed to obtain the most correct information upon this subject, stated, at another examination, that he had ascertained that Lord Cochrane came into the house, No. 13, Green-street, on Thursday, Feb. 17, but that it is uncertain whether Mr. Durand slep there that night or not; he likewise stated, that he had ascertained that Lord Cochrane, his brother, and three or four more men, live in the house;—that the man servant had been turned off and another hired;—that the servant who let in the pretended Du Bourgh is sent into the country;—that the maid-servant is not allowed to be seen or spoken to; that the house is Mr. Durand's who has let it (furnished) to Lord Cochrane; that Mrs. Durand has been seen to wear such a cap as the one which the pretended Du Bourgh is said to have worn.

Mr. Lawrence (Chairman of the Committee) stated that he had been to Messrs, Bond and Co. bankers, and had ascertained, that the four one-pound Bank notes which the pretended Du Bourgh is said to have paid a way to the landlord of the ship-Inn, Dover, together with another one-pound note which he had paid away on the road, were in their hands between the hours of one or two o,clock on Saturday, the 26th of February; on being asked whether thay could tell *to whom* they had paid away any quantity of one-pound notes *after that time* on Saturday, they said they could not without a great deal of trouble, but that if Mr. Lawrence would mention the name of any person, they would turn to their account, and endeavour to ascertain the fact. He requested them to see if any cheque of Mr. Fearn's was paid on that day, wholly or in part, in one pound notes; but it did not appear that any of his cheques were paid in that way. One of his clerks, however, stated that about three or four o'clock on that day, Mr. Thomas Christmas, a clerk to Mr. Fearn, requested to have fifty one-pound notes in exchange for four ten pound notes and two five pound notes, which were accordingly given to him.

Mr. Thomas Christmas stated, that he was a clerk to Mr. Fearn, but could not recollect having exchanged the notes in question; he, however, said, that he would not take his oath he did *not*. After much hesitation and apparent unwillingness, he at length acknowledged that he had exchanged the four ten-pound and two five pound notes for Mr. Butt, to whom he delivered the fifty-one pound notes.

Mr. Glover from the Bank of England, investigator of Bank notes, stated, that the four ten-pound Bank notes, which had been delivered by Mr. Butt to Thomas Christmas, in order to get exchanged, were paid on February 16, by Messrs. Bond and Co. in part of the value of a draft for seventy five pounds, drawn by Mr. Fearn, and payable to Mr. Butt.

Mr. Joseph Fearn, a Stockbroker, stated, that he knew Lord Cochrane, the Honourable A. Cochrane Johnstone, and Mr. R. C. Butt;—that he had been in the habit of transacting business for each of them in the public Funds;—that on the morning of the 21st of February, he sold for various persons Consols and Omnium to a very large amount, in the whole about 628,000*l*. Of this sum there were sold for

	Omnium	*Consols.*
Lord Cochrane - - - - -	139,000*l*.	None.
Hon. A. C. Johnstone - -	120,000*l*.	100,000*l*.
Mr. Butt - - - - - - -	154,000*l*.	168,000*l*.

most of which had been purchased in the course of the week preceding;—that Mr. Butt often acts for Lord Cochrane, on his instructions buys and sells Stock, and that such bargains are always acknowledged as correct by Lord Cochrane;—that Lord Cochrane, Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, and Mr. Butt, were with him by ten o'clock on the morning of the 21st of February;*—that Mr. Cochrane Johnstone took an office for him in Shorter's-Court, (next door to the Stock-Exchange) with his knowledge, and that he entered it on the morning of the 21st of February;—that although he sold a great deal of Stock on that day, yet (with the exception of the three names abovementioned) he did not sell for any one person above 55,000*l*; that Lord Cochrane bought 20,000*l*. of the Omnium abovementioned, on Saturday February 19, and Mr. Cochrane Johnstote bought 60,000*l*. of it on Friday, Feb, 18;—that he thinks Mr Cochrane Johnstone and Mr. Butt acted in concert on Monday, Feb. 21, although at other times they have occasionally acted different ways in the purchase and sale of Stock; that the whole of the above business was done for the next settling days, and not for money.

Mr. Hichens, a Stock-broker, was sent for; but it being understood he was confined to his bed with a severe fit of illness, Mr. Wakfield (one of the Sub-Committee) waited upon him, and learned from him, that although he had known Mr. Cochrane Johnstone for some years, yet he had not done any business for him in the Public Funds before the present year,—that about the 8th of Feb. he began to make some purchases in Omnium, which had increased to such an extent, that on the 14th of Feb. it amounted to

* At a subsequent examination, Mr. Fearn expressed some doubt upon this point as to Lord Cochrane.

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£5,000*l.*—that of this sum 200,000*l.* was sold on Feb. the 16th, and 115,000*l.* on Feb. the 17th,—that the remaining sum of 250,000*l.* was sold on the morning of Feb. the 21st?—that out of this sum of 250,000*l.* it was stated by Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, that 50,000*l.* was for a friend of his, and he consented to be a guarantee for any loss which might accrue;—that he does not know Lord Cochrane or Mr. Butt.

Mr. Smallbone, a stock-broker, stated that he had bought (a few days prior to February the 21st) 40,000*l.* Omnium for Mr. Cochrane Johnstone and 40,000*l.* Omnium for Mr. Butt;—that both these were sold in the morning of Feb. the 21st;—that the bargains were made for the next setling-day, and not for money.

Mr. J. M. Richardson a Bookseller, but occasionally acting as a Stock-broker), stated, that on the afternoon of Saturday, Feb the 19th, Mr. Butt applied to him to buy 150,000*l.* Omnium for the next settling-day;—that he had once purchased 20,000*l.* Omnium for him, and gained ⅛ths per Cent. on the transaction; but that he declined entering on so large a speculation as the one now proposed;—that, however, he did purchace 30,000*l.* Omnium for him as he requested; and that he sold it on the morning of February the 21st.

[From these statements it appears, that on the afternoon of Saturday, Feb. the 19th the three parties abovementioned may be considered as having purchased for the next setling-days the following sums, viz.

	Omnium.	Consols.
Lord Cochrane,	£139.000	None.
Hon. A. C. Johnstone.	410,000	£100,000
Mr. Butt,	224.000	168,000
	£773,000	£268,000

The whole of which was sold on the morning of Monday, Feb. the 21st.]

F. Baldrey stated, that he is a post-boy at the Rose Inn Dartford; that on Monday, February the 21st, he took up Mr. R. Sandom and two other persons at Dartford, in a post-chaise and four; that he was ordered to drive over London Bridge; through the City, and over Blackfriars Bridge, down the New Cut, towards the Marsh Gate; that the men had cocked hats with a white cockade in each; that the horses were decorated with laurel; that they came from Dartford to London in about an hour and a half; that they all three got out about two hundred yards from the Marsh Gate, where they arrived about twelve o'clock, and tying up their cocked hats, walked off in round ones; that he knows Sandom very well, but does not know the other two; that these two others had blue great coats on, one of which was laced across; that one of them is a thin man, and the other had a roundish face; that he thinks he should know one of them again, but is not certain of knowing the other. Sandom gave the post-boys twelve shillings each, but did not settle for the chaise; that he had seen Sandom since.

Mr. Wolfe stated, that on the evening of the 21st of February he was at the Carolina Coffee house, where he saw Sandom, who said that he had received an order to bring the two persons to town with him; that Sandom shewed him the order, which was written in French; a Gentleman present copied it.

Mr. P. Foxal, master of the Rose Inn, Dartford, wrote to the Sub-Committee, enclosing Mr. Sandom's order for the chaise, and at the same time mentioning that Sandom had not yet called to pay for it.

Mr. Vinn stated, that on Tuesday, February the 15th, he met by appointment at the Carolina Coffee-house, a person named Alexander M'Rae, whom he had formerly known; that Mr. M'Rae proposed to him a plan similar in every respect to that which was adopted on the following Monday by the pretended Du Bourgh; that if he would personate the Messenger, he would have all his expences paid, and would be handsomely rewarded for his trouble. Mr. Vinn, however, considering it to be a dishonourable transaction declined having any thing to do with it, and has since been very active in endeavouring to find out M'Rae but hitherto without any effect; M'Rae is considered as a man in distressed circumstances, intentionally secreting himself from the public.

Mr. Holloway having requested to attend the Committee, stated, that although he knew Mr. Sandom and Mr. M'Rae, yet he was totally unacquainted with the plot which was carried into effect on February 21st; that he certainly did sell some stock on that day, but not so much as he had been in the habit of doing at other times when a rise in the public funds took place.

Mr. R. Sandom having requested to attend the Committee, stated that he resided at North fleet; that about an hour before day-light on the morning of February the 21st, two men, dressed like foreigners, and pretending to have come recently from the coast of France, landed near his house from a six-oared galley, and having called him up delivered to him a note, purporting to have been written by a person of the name of Partridge, whom he had formerly known at Dover, requesting him to take these two persons to London, who had great public news to communicate to Government, but not to suffer them to be at any expence; that he accordingly did order a chaise from Dartford, and they proceeded (in the manner already described) to Marsh Gate, where they alighted; that they then went to West-minister Bridge and took boat to Whitehall, and on entering one of the passages of that building the two men took leave of him, by saying they had no further occasion for his services; that he has not seen or heard of them since; that he has however, seen Partridge, and finds that the order sent to him was a forgery. Mr. Sandom stated, that he had no account in the Stock Exchange; that he disclaimed all knowledge of any of the parties in the plot, and said that for some time he believed the report (which was circulated) to have been true.

LORD COCHRANE.

HIS LORDSHIP'S DECLARATION,

Having obtained leave of absence to come to Town in consequence of scandalous paragraphs in the public papers, and in consequence of having learnt that hand-bills had been affixed in the streets, in which, I have since seen, it is asserted that a person came to my house at No. 13, Green street, on the 21st day of February, in open day, and in the dress in which he had committed a fraud, I feel it due to myself to make the following Deposition, that the public may know the truth relative to the only person seen by me in Military Uniform at my house on that day.

COCHRANE,

13, Green-Street, March 1814.

No. 13, Green Street, Grosvenor-square, March 11 1814.

"I, Sir Thomas Cochrane, commonly called Lord Cochrane, having been appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to active service (at the request, I believe, of Sir Alexander Cochrane) when I had no expectation of being called on, I obtained leave of absence to settle my private affairs previous to quitting this country, and chiefly with a view to lodge a specification to a patent relative to a discovery for increasing the intensity of light.

"That in pursuance of my daily practice of superintending work that was executing for me and knowing that my uncle, Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, went to the city every morning in a coach, I do swear, that on the morning of the 21st of February, which day was impressed on my mind by circumstances which afterwards occurred, I breakfasted with him at his residence in Cumberland-street about half-past 8 o'clock, and I was put down by him (and Mr. Butt was in the coach) on Snow-hill about 10 o'clock.

That I had been about three quarters of an hour at Mr. KING'S Manufactory, at No. 1, Cocklane, when I received a few lines on a small bit of paper, requesting me to come immediately to my house; the name affixed, from being written close to the bottom, I could not read: the servant told me it was from an army officer and concluding that he might be an officer from Spain, and that some accident had befallen to my brother, I hastened back, I found Captain BERENGER, who in great seeming uneasiness made many apologies for the freedom he had used, which nothing but the distressed state of his mind arising from difficulties could have induced him to do. All his prospects, he said, had failed, and his last hope had vanished of obtaining an appointment in America. He was unpleasantly circumstanced on account of a sum which he could not pay, and if he could, that others would fall upon him for full 8,000*l.* He had no hope of benefiting his creditors in his present situation, or of assisting himself. That if I would take him with me, he would immediately go on board and exercise the Sharpshooters (which plan Sir A. COCHRANE I knew had approved of.) That he had left his lodgings, and prepared himself in the best way his means allowed, he had brought the sword with him which had been his father's and to that and to Sir Alexander he would trust for obtaining an honourable appointment.

"I felt very uneasy at the distress he was in, and knowing him to be a man of great talent and science, I told him I would do every thing in my power to relieve him; but as to his going immediately to the Tonnant, with any comfort to himself, is was quite impossible. My cabin was without furniture, I had not even a servant on board. He said he would willingly mess any where. I told that the ward-room was already crowded, and besides, I could not with propriety take him, he being a foreigner without leave from the Admiralty. He seemed greatly hurt at this, and recalled to my recollection certificates which he had formerly shewn me from persons in official situations: Lord Yarmouth, General Jenkinson, and Mr. Reeves. I think, were amongst the number. I recommended him to use his endeavour to get them or ny other friends to exert their influence, for I had none; adding, that when the Tonnant went to Portsmouth, I should be happy to receive him; and I knew from Sir Alexander Cochrane, that he would be pleased if he accomplished that object. Captain Berenger said, that not anticipating any objection on my part from the conversation he had formerly had with me, he had come away with intention to go on board, and make himself useful in his military capacity; he could not go to Lord Yarmouth, or to any other of his friends in this dress, (alluding to that which he had on), or return to his lodgings, where it would excite suspicion (as he was at that time in the Rules of the King's Bench), but that if I refused to let him join the ship now, he would do so at Portsmouth. Under present circumstances, however, he must use a great liberty, and request the favour of me to lend him a hat to wear instead of his military cap; I gave him one which was in a back room with some things that had not been packed up, and having tried it on, his uniform appeared under his great coat; I therefore offered him a black coat that was laying on a chair, and which I did not intend to take with me: he put up his uniform in a towel, and shortly afterwards went away in great apparent uneasiness of mind; and having asked my leave, he took the coach I came in, and which I had forgotten to discharge in the haste I was in.

"I do further depose, that the above conversation is the substance of all that passed with Capt. Berenger, which, from the circumstances attending it, was strongly impressed upon my mind: that no other person in uniform was seen by me at my house on Monday, the 21st of February, though possibly other Officers may have called, (as many have done since my appointment): of this, however, I cannot speak of my own knowledge, having been almost constantly from home, arranging my private affairs. I have understood that many persons have called under the above circumstances, and have written notes in the parlour, and others have waited there in expectation of seeing me, and then gone away; but I most positively swear, that I never saw any person at my house resembling the description, and in the dress stated in the printed advertisement of the Members of the Stock Exchange. I further aver, that I had no concern, directly or indirectly, in the late imposition, and that the above is all that I know relative to any person who came to my house in uniform on the 21st day of February, before alluded to. Captain Berenger wore a grey great coat, a green uniform and a military cap.

"From the manner in which my character has been attempted to be defamed, it is indispensably necessary to state, that my connection in any way with the Funds arose from an impression that in the present favourable aspect of affairs it was only necessary to hold Stock in order to become a gainer without prejudice to any body: that I did so openly, considering it in no degree improper far less dishonourable: that I had no secret information of any kind: and that had my expectation of the success of affairs been disappointed, I should have been the only sufferer.

"Further I do most solemnly swear, that the whole of the Omnium on account, which I possessed on the twenty-first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, amounted to one hundred and thirty-nine thousand pounds, which I bought by Mr. Fearn (I think) on the 12th instant, at a premium of twenty-eight and a quarter: that I did not hold on that day any other sum on account, in any other Stock, directly or indirectly: and that I had given orders when it was bought to dispose of it on a rise of one per cent. and it was actually sold on an average at twenty-nine and a half premium, though on the day of the fraud it might have been disposed of at thirty-three and a half. I further swear, that the above is the only Stock which I sold of any kind on the 21st day of February, except two thousand pounds in money, which I had occasion for—the profit on which was about ten pounds.

"Further, I do solemnly depose, that I had no connection or dealing with any one save as above-mentioned, and that I did not at any time, directly or indirectly, by myself, or by any other, take or procure any office or apartment for any Broker or other person for the transaction of Stock affairs.

"COCHRANE."

Sworn at my house in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, in the county of Middlesex, the 11th day of March, 1814, before me. A. GRAHAM.

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